

THE



Mercury.

Caledonian

EDINBURGH,

No. 9418.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL. THE WONDER! A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix, Mr CAUTHERLEY,

His first appearance on this Stage these two years.

Mr. Briton, Mr. Williamford; Don Lopez, Mr. Charteris; Don Pedro, Mr. Hollingsworth; Gibby, Mr. Hallion; Frederick, Mr. Taylor; Vazquez, Mr. Tannett; Alguazile, Mr. Simpson; And Lissardo, Mr. Ward.

Isabella, Mrs. Woods; Flora, Mrs. Kirteton; Iris, Mrs. Gaudry; And Violante, Mrs. Bulkeley.

After the Play will be performed, a New Pantomime Entertainment, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE; OR, HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

With entire new Music, Machinery, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery, which are represented, a View of the Port of LEITH, the REGI-STER-OFFICE, the COWGATE-PORT, &c. &c.

The Scenery painted by Mr. T. BANKS.

The Characters as expressed in the Bills.

In the course of the performance will be exhibited,

THE ORIGINAL SAVAGE DANCE.

The whole to conclude with a Dance by the Characters.

Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken of Mr. GUN, at the office of the Theatre, every day, from ten to three o'clock.

B. The New Theatre in GLASGOW will be opened on Wednesday the 9th of January, with the Tragedy of DUNGLAS, and the

VIRGIN UNMASK'd.

CANONGATE CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

THE ANNUAL COLLECTION for the Charity Work-house was made at the door of the Church on Sabbath last, the 6th ult. The number of poor, always considerable in so populous a parish, now increased by many at present employed in the service of their country, having left families unprovided, and are well entitled to the public charity.

As it is hoped, that not only those who have seats in the Church, but at the other habitors and inhabitants of the parish will be disposed to support so useful an institution. Contributions will be received, and bequests granted, by the Clerk of the Poor's-house; Mr. James Woodfitter, in Buchanan's land, near the head of the Canongate, north e.; and Baillie Daniel Miller grocer, New Street.

Extract of the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON'S Speech in Congress, on the news of the Surrender of EARL CORNWALLIS'S army at York-Town, arrived by last packet.

It is incumbent on us to thank Heaven for the victory which we have just obtained; and though over a handful of us, yet they were troops flushed with success, and led on a General, whose valour is no less illustrious than his discretion; by a General not equalled in courage by the Macedonian madman, or in wife and solemn deliberations by the Roman Fabius; nor has his defeat tarnished his fame, for he was compassed about by a mighty host of the picked troops of India and America, aided by a formidable navy; and to sum his difficulties, he was attacked by famine in his camp. It would be criminal in me to be silent on this occasion, which has diffused such joy in every breast. To procure America's freedom and happiness has ever been my study, since I arrived among you; for this have I encountered variety of hardships, and suffered not a little in my private fortune and reputation.

Now, gentlemen, since victory irradiates our arms, let us catch this opportunity of securing to ourselves advantageous terms of peace; so shall we reap a profitable benefit from the example of all wise states so eminent in history.

Some may think it very censurable, and highly derogatory to the dignity of this mighty Commonwealth, to crouch and offer terms of peace when we have been gathering such blinding laurels; but when we duly weigh all the circumstances of our overwhelming victory, the reasonableness of my advice may more fully appear to every dispassionate man.

Lord Cornwallis's troops had boldly marched through the heart of our country, opposed not only by woods, rivers, and mountains, but also by all the force we could send against him, which was greatly superior to him in numbers: his whole army I would say this *foraging party*, (for it does not deserve the name of an army) did not exceed 4000 men; and small as it was, it had spread universal dismay, it had spread terror even General Washington's camp, and, wondrous to relate! right that man of valour out of his lurking-place, (which it did seem he had taken a *levee* of) at the head of no less than 3000 troops, whom he had been training to arms, and teaching to storm *mock castles* these three years, in a strong impregnable camp, where no enemy would ever think it worth while to disturb his *slumbers*; and so panick-struck was this American hero, that even with the great and formidable army he had under his command, would he dare to attack an English *foraging party*; no, he must be first sure the French were before him with 8000 of the *Gens d'Armes*, as a breast-work, to save gallant troops, whose blood has ever been so precious to us; and to complete his safety, that 300 sail of line-of-battle, manned with 25,000 seamen (half of whom might be) were within call of him. Heavens! gentlemen, if a victory is to cost us so dear, if we must send into the field 300 men before we can capture 4000 fatigued, half-starved, half-diseased, we must view at a very remote distance, our so much-esteemed *INDEPENDENCY*. To bring this about, if we go on to have, for these long seven years, we ought to have more all the wealth of Mexico and Peru, and our women must g forth four males at one birth.

Dauntless spirit of immortal Cromwell, behold! how exalted are thy descendants! Gentlemen, trivial and contemptible as our success is, we got it by mere accident; we not by the vigilance of our allies, or the prowess of our own; we got it by the neglect or *cowardice* of the British Ad-

miral, who would not, when he had the golden opportunity, take possession of the *Chesapeake*; and to this great blunder alone are we to ascribe our good fortune. But, gentlemen, although one commander has abandoned his post, and betrayed the best interests of his country, can we suppose that his guilt will not meet that severe and exemplary punishment it deserves? Can we hope that British vengeance will never wake, that it always sleeps? When that culpable Admiral is *put to death*, do you foolishly imagine his successor will not be alarmed for himself, and profit by his fate? Yes; he will exert himself; he will be master of the *Chesapeake*, upon which you well know our destiny hangs; for if that is once shut up, Virginia and Maryland, the springs of all our resources, the objects which enticed your great and good ally to aid you, are no more! Then a few British soldiers may harass our planters, lay waste their lands, set their tobacco in flames, destroy their docks, and block up such ships as they cannot burn or capture.

It is a painful task, gentlemen, for me to set before your eyes a true picture of your affairs, but it is the duty of a friend. He who flatters you at this awful period, smiles in your face while he stabs you in the vitals; it is by exhibiting to you such a picture, that you will be convinced you ought to send commissioners to treat with Britain for *peace*, without a moment's delay.

Our enemies, I own, are surrounded with danger, a strong confederacy is in arms against them; yet although they possess but a *speck* of land, the fortitude of Britons, their exertions and supplies have astonished the wondering world! They are yet by no means exhausted; they have hitherto alighted for no alliance; they have singly and alone kept all their combined foes at bay. Britain has yet in store very tempting offers to hold out to any potentate whom she may court; she is mistress of our sea-ports; the large and fruitful colony of Canada is hers; her fleets have all arrived from Quebec, the Baltic, the West Indies, and the East Indies, without the loss of a single ship. Her arms in Asia have carried conquest before them; they have a perennial resource of riches. Such is the situation of our foe; but how much more terrible may she become, if she joins to her already resolute marine the fleets of another power! Suffer me to use the words of the Prophet Jeremiah, and ask you, if thou hast run with footmen, and they have wearied thee, how canst thou contend with horses? When your enemy has once made such an addition to her strength, she will ride in her terms upon you; and, in the paroxysm of her fury, insist upon your submission, *unconditional submission*. In order that I may not displease some of you, who hold a man a traitor for telling wholesome truths, I will suppose all I have said to be exaggerated: I will suppose Britain to be in a galloping consumption: Then let me interrogate you; do you increase in power and wealth? The very reverse is your case. Your maladies, I am sorry to tell you, are incurable.

Where are your numerous fleets of merchant ships, which were wont to cover old ocean? Have you so much as one to convoy your cargoes, or save them from capture? Have you any goods to export? Where are your luxuriant glebes, and smiling meads? Alas! they are now an uncultivated waste. Your commerce is extinct. The premium of insurance on the very few ships which dare to peep out, never more to see their natal shore, so enormous, seaman's wages so high, (for nothing but death or an English dungeon is before them) that ruin and bankruptcy have overwhelmed all descriptions of men. Hardly any possess the conveniences, none the luxuries of life, but faithless Secretaries, avaricious Commissaries, and grasping contractors. These, indeed, loll in their coaches, live in princely palaces, have a numerous train of *vermin* to attend them, and "fate sumptuously every day."

—“Curse on the wretch.

“That owes his greatness to his country's ruin!”

Would to God I could here draw a veil over our calamities! but the zeal I have to serve you will not allow it. I must thunder in your ears, that your trade is annihilated. Your fisheries, that fertile nursery of seamen, that fountain of all we could ever boast, is no more! Our ploughshares beat into bayonets; our soldiers mutinying for want of pay; our planters beggared, and our farmers ruined. You are oppressed with taxes, not to emancipate you from bondage; no, with taxes to support the lazy; to pamper the proud; to exalt mean cunning knaves, and dissipated gamblers, to the first offices of the state; to pay armies who have the figures of men, but the hearts of hares. They are, God knows! numerous enough; but of what use? Why do we call in *soup-meagre* soldiers? Are our own cowards? Are they not disengaged after so many years dancing a *jig* to the fife and the drum? Will they not look an enemy in the face, when their religion, their liberty is at stake; when their wives and children are before their eyes?

O America! America! thou art now ruined, and, past redemption, consigned to destruction! Curse on this *French connection*! I see thee prostrate on the ground, imploring mercy at the feet of the Gallic monarch. If France conquers Britain, which, for your sakes, I pray God to prevent! I tremble when I think of the accumulated miseries with which you will be loaded: The French have already *cheated* you out of Rhode Island; from thence, as from a flaming volcano, will stream fire to burn your ships, and lay your sea-ports in smoking ruins. Methinks I see already the Canadians rush upon your possessions in the North, and the French and Spaniards over-run your southern colonies, like an impetuous torrent, they sweep all before them; and even those of your own flesh and blood, whose lands you have confiscated, whose fathers and brothers you have *MURDERED*, join to lay you desolate. I see you turned into a desert, exposed to the ruthless elements, calling upon some hospitable roof to hide you from the storm.

May Heaven save you from such calamities, and dispose you to sue for *peace*!

Now is the appointed time; now is the day of salvation!

From the LONDON GAZETTE Jan. 1.

War-Office, January 1, 1782.

60th Regiment of foot, 11th battalion, Ensign John Brownrigg is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Palmer. William Parsons, Gent, to be Ensign, vice —— Dalrymple. Volunteer Henry Graydon to be Ensign, vice William Parsons. William James Stevenson, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Philip Priddle. Sergeant-Major John Kallion to be Quarter-Master, vice John Peter Rochat. Captain Alexander Dirom, of 88th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice John Peter Rochat. Lieutenant James Fahy to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Brown. Ensign James Grey Tucker to be Lieutenant, vice James Fahy. John Barber, Gent, to be Ensign, vice James Grey Tucker. John Burrow Prevost, Gent, to be Ensign, vice —— Morell. Ensign Roger Coglan to be Lieutenant, vice John Brownrigg. Volunteer George M'Kay to be Ensign, vice Roger Coglan.

79th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John McDonald, of late 89th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Owen Leigh. Ensign Mark McGrath to be Lieutenant, vice —— Surman. Volunteer Thomas Fyse to be Ensign, vice Mark McGrath.

85th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Maxwell, of 93d foot, to be Ensign, vice Edward Gibbons. Ensign William Parsons, of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice —— Parsons. Captain Samuel Pole to be Major, vice Ralph Phillips. Lieutenant Thomas Mailor to be Captain, vice Samuel Pole. Ensign John McHale to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Mailor. Captain Lord Henry Fitzgerald to be Major, vice George Brown. Lieutenant Thomas Steele to be Captain, vice Lord Henry Fitzgerald. Ensign James Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Saele.

88th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Cummings, of 93d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Honorable Edmond Phipps. Volunteer John Cummings to be Adjutant, vice Arthur French. Ensign William Bell to be Lieutenant, vice John Harris. Sir Alexander Sinclair, Bart, to be Ensign, vice William Bell. Lieutenant John Gordon to be Captain, vice John Gordon. Captain-Lieutenant George Brown, of 60th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Alexander Dirom. Thomas Bonington, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Arthur French. Ensign Sir Alexander Sinclair to be Lieutenant, vice Theodore Van Teylingen. Volunteer William Cummings to be Ensign, vice Sir Alexander Sinclair.

92d Regiment of foot, Ensign Edward Bowers to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Dalrymple. Volunteer Hugh M'Kay to be Ensign, vice Edward Bowers. Lieutenant Andrew Wright to be Captain, vice Clement Courtney. Ensign John Muir to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Wright. Morant Morris, Gent, to be Ensign, vice John Muir. Ensign Nicholas Ball to be Lieutenant, vice John Bridger. John Clement, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Nicholas Ball. Volunteer Emanuel Walker to be Ensign, vice Samuel Bradford.

93d Regiment of foot, Ensign Edward Gibbons, of 85th foot, to be Ensign, vice James Maxwell. Lieutenant Honourable Edmund Phipps, of 88th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Cummings.

LONDON.

Upon the King's asking some questions of Lord Southampton, relative to the present question of the export of wool, his Lordship not having considered it sufficiently himself, asked his Majesty, if it would give him any satisfaction to receive information from Sir John Dalrymple? and being informed in the affirmative, Sir John, who is a violent advocate for the export, was introduced to him. As an instance of the commercial sagacity of the King, in guarding against that deception which often arises from hearing only one side of a question, he had procured an eminent manufacturer, whose ideas were *against* the measure, to meet him. When the Baronet had finished a very florid harangue to the same purport as his pamphlet, the King turned to the manufacturer, and said, *What say you to this Mr O—?* Sir John was then very much surprised to hear a most pointed, applicable, and practicable reply to every thing he had urged. The King himself observed, that it appeared clearly to him, that our woollen manufactures, like all others, must thrive in proportion to cheapness of labour and the raw materials; and that it had been the policy of all wise states of which he had read, to enable their workmen to sell cheap, by procuring their raw materials cheap. The present measure was designed to raise the price of wool, which was diametrically contrary to that policy; and if our manufactures stagnated now, owing to the war, was raising the raw materials, the way to advance them? How the Baronet answered this objection, we are not told. *Morn. Herald.*

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, Nov. 7.

In a fallally made by a detachment of the garrison of Fort St Philip on the 11th of October, 80 men employed in the advanced works, and eight officers, were taken by the English. The only gentleman who ventured to make head against the English, was a young cadet, who, with ten men, defended himself in the signal tower, while he had *any* ammunition left, and when that was all expended, he threw down a shower of stones upon the English; nor would he consent to surrender himself and his men prisoners of war, till he saw the assailants were just ready to blow up the tower. General Murray, when the boy, who is son to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the artillery, was brought to him into the fort, was prodigal of his caresses and compliments to him for his spirit. He also treated the 8 officers with a great deal of politeness, and returned them their swords immediately, after which he invited them and the young cadet to breakfast with him: After three or four hours stay in the fort, they were permitted to return on parole to the Spanish camp. The English officer, who had headed the detachment that had made them prisoners, was sent by Governor Murray to see them safe back to the camp; and the Duke de Crillon, hearing from them how nobly and generously they had been treated in the fort by General Murray, kept the English officer to dine with him; and, in about two hours after, sent him back to the fort, with his sincere thanks to the Governor, for his generous treatment of his prisoners. The officers who came on parole from the fort, were not able to give any account of the state of the garrison; all they could say was, that the bread which they had at breakfast with the Governor, was very bad, though they believed it to have been the best in the fort.

While they remained with General Murray, that officer said, with much good humour, that they must accept his apology for having interrupted them in their works; and protested, at the same time, that when he gave orders for his men to fall upon them, it was for no other purpose than that of gratifying the ardour of his soldiers, who burned with desire to meet the Spaniards, and measure strength with them. He added, that he was not a little surprised that the Duke de Crillon should have abandoned his workmen; and he could account for it only by supposing that his Excellency had for the moment forgotten that he had to do with British troops.

and wine are the most inconsiderable part of their lads. At present come in a ship under jury masts, but cannot get home. The Prudent, Capt. Waldgrave, which was late company with the Agamemnon, Capt. Caldwell, is not arrived.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 3.
Stock 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ a £.
Stock Scrip. —
Cont. Ann. 1777, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a £.
Cont. 1758, shill.
Cont. con. shill. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a £ op.
Cont. red. cou. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a £.
Cont. 1726, shill.
Ann. shill.
1777, —
1778, shill.
Sea Stock, shill.

3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. shill.
Ditto 1751, shill.
India Stock, shill.
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds, 6 a 8 prem.
Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
Navy Bills, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12 disc.
3 per cent. Scrip, —
Prizes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a £.

EDINBURGH.

The London Post did not arrive this evening till past six.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 3. A vessel from the Leeward Islands has arrived, which辟了, in a great measure, our fears relative to Barbadoes. Though De Grasse's fleet is said to consist of thirty-one of the line.

It has been reported this day on Change, that the Squadril of war had seen four of Vaudreuil's fleet return to Brest. Mr. Laurens visits about this metropolis daily, in a tolerable health. He was yesterday in Paternoster-row than an hour. His carriage has two black servants be, and a hired coach with other attendants constantly fol-

The last advice from St. Kitt's mentions the rejection of an for arming the negroes, and adding them to the militia that and all the Leeward Islands."

Lieutenant-General Francis Grant, Colonel of the 63d regt, died at his seat of Windmill-hill, near London; on 10th December last.

This day, there was held, in the Parliament-house, a meeting of the Trustees for the turnpike roads within the county of burgh, for the purpose of determining on the proposed to Parliament for erecting an additional toll or tolls between the Watergate and Musselburgh. This meeting was attended by representatives from the different bodies who

to oppose the bill. After unanimously making choice of Lord Advocate for their Preses, Sir John Dalrymple, one of the Barons of Exchequer, in a pretty long and ingenious speech, endeavoured to convince the meeting, the proposed toll, instead of being a burden, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Edinburgh and its urbs. He observed, that men's opinions, upon any subject, not to be trusted. He therefore would not obtrude his in the meeting, any farther than they were supported by facts, which could not lie. He then stated a number of instances, shewing, by calculations, that if the roads in the neighbourhood of his estate, and of the estates of other gentlemen in the county, whom he named, were put in proper repair, great articles of meal, coals, and lime, might be supplied the inhabitants at a much less price than they at present received them, owing to gentlemen keeping up the prices of articles, who had good roads to the town; while he, and others, who were not possessed of the same advantage, were vented from sending their commodities to market, by which the citizens were egregiously imposed upon. James Hunter-Blair, Esq; representative in Parliament for this city, moved, that the resolutions of the Magistrates and Council against the bill, might be read. They were read accordingly, after a good deal of debate had taken place; some members having insisted, that they should be read, article by article, and disposed of in that man-

Mr. Hunter-Blair made a very capital appearance upon occasion, and defended, with great ability, every attack made upon these resolutions by the county gentlemen. It will be impossible to do justice to Mr. Hunter-Blair, in the very pertinent and judicious remarks he threw out in the course of this business. Suffice it to say, that we can, with justice, congratulate our fellow-citizens on the very able and he made this day, for their liberties; and have no doubt he will continue to exert them in the same laudable manner, when he takes his seat in the House of Commons. A representation from Canongate was also read. Many gentlemen delivered their opinions upon the subject. It was at last agreed, that the Lord Advocate should be authorised to present the bill to Parliament. Baillie William Galloway, as representative for the Magistrates and Council, in absence of the Lord Provost, entered a protest against this resolution, as did Mr. William Frazer, Deacon Convener, in name of the thirteen Incorporations. It is thought the bill will meet with great opposition, unless the gentlemen of the county will agree with Mr. Hunter-Blair's proposition, of erecting the tolls at West Pans, or the west side of Ravenhaugh Burn, instead of having one at the Water Gate, and another at Saltland Bridge, as seems generally to be the wish of the trustees.

Monday night, the Enterprize privateer of London, in coming into Shields harbour, struck on the bar, lost her rudder, and drove on shore near the fort, but it is hoped will be got to the next spring tides, having got her guns and stores on shore, to lighten her. She had been on a cruise, and going to Ireland, to convoy home two prizes she had sent in there, met with a most violent storm, in which she lost her main-mast and mizen-top-mast, and for some days about 80 of the crew disabled by lightning. In this situation she had drove round the north of Scotland in an almost continued storm for near six weeks, never being able to make the land till off this port, and had been at short allowance for some time.

The Governor Dalling, Moon, is arrived in Clyde from Jamaica, last from Waterford.

The report in several of the London papers, and from thence copied into an Edinburgh one, of the death of Master Crotchet, the Musical infant, we can assure the public, is entirely void of foundation.

Dr. WALKER proposes to open the Class of NATURAL HISTORY, in the Museum of the University, in the beginning of March. The particular day, when the first Lecture is to be delivered, will be notified in a future advertisement.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 31.

In a commercial light, scarce any thing that has yet been thought of will contribute more to diffuse the effects of the late extension of our trade, than the bill brought into the House by

Mr. Foster, for the regulation of copartnerships. — As that matter at present stands, any connection, however slight, in business, renders each person in the firm liable to the debts of the whole — so that a person who has only a 10th share, or less, in any partnership, in case of any accident, is liable to make up the deficiencies of the whole business. This was most sadly experienced in the failure of an eminent banker in London, where one of the partners, who had but an inconsiderable share in the house, not only lost the capital embarked in that line, but was also stripped of a private fortune of some thousand pounds a year, and his family turned out to beggary and want, to make good debts contracted by the other partner, though without his knowledge or approbation.

We hear Mr. Foster proposes, that whatever sum is embarked in copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the trade, manufacture or business, that the said capital stock shall be registered, that the creditors of that house may form a proper judgment what extent of credit it is prudent to entrust them with. The capital stock of the house to be only liable to the debts of that partnership. No demand upon that account, in case of misfortunes or misconduct, can be claimed upon any other part of the property of the individuals, who compose the partnership. By this means, private gentlemen, not at present connected with business, or whose avocations will not allow of that attendance, which is sometimes absolutely necessary, where an imprudent step of one partner, who had perhaps nothing to lose, and only taken in for his knowledge and superintendence of the business, may involve the whole, may safely now subscribe any sums they think proper for establishing a new manufacture, without a possibility of losing more than the original subscription. To merchants and people in trade, it will be an inconceivable benefit, as all the horrors that hung over partnerships, will be removed, and in place of distrust and disquiet, confidence and enterprise will be diffused through the land."

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, — We the subcribing ship-masters (now lying at Seaflock), belonging to the Frith of Forth, and who were in the last fleet which arrived from the Baltic, having observed a letter from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to the Publishers of the Edinburgh news-papers, wherein we are charged with having left the convoy: Therefore, in justice to ourselves and employers, we think it our duty to lay the whole before the impartial public.

That we and other merchant ships, upwards of 200 sail, sailed from Elsinore upon Saturday the 8th December 1781, at eight A. M. with an easterly wind, under convoy of his Majestys ships the Sampson, Captain Dickson, the Albemarle, Argo, and Enterprise.

The whole fleet continued pretty close together the first day. The day following, the Commodore threw out a signal for the sternmost ships to come up, which we used all the sail possible to do.

On the 10th, the fleet were very much separate, and the men of war always amongst the headmost of the ships. We did all in our power to keep up, but found it in vain; as we saw, that, except a few fast-sailing ships, there was none able to come near, under the sail which they carried; and all of us, except a few, lost sight of the convoy altogether, on the third and fourth day, after coming out of Elsinore. Having, therefore, done all we could, and knowing nothing afterwards about the convoy, we thought it the most prudent step to steer our course for the Frith of Forth, where we were bound, and where our instructions led us to proceed in case of separation. And, as to our sailing the day before the convoy, we firmly attest, that none of us did, but waited duly till the signal was made, it being always our intention to keep by the convoy.

We now leave it to the public to judge if it was any fault of ours in parting from them.

JAMES MARTIN,

JOHN MATSON,

WM. MACKY,

* JAS. O'CONNOCHE,

* ANNA SCOTT,

* WM. RAMSAY,

* P. ANDERSON,

* DAVID HUTTON,

* JOHN PEARSON,

* J. MELVEN,

* JOHN HODGES,

Seaflock, Jan. 5. 1782.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, — In your paper of Monday last, you announced to the Public, that it was now finally agreed upon, that the slaughter-houses of this city are to be removed from the North Loch side, where they presently are, to a place at the foot of Leith Wynd, known by the name of Paul's Work. — I confess I read this with astonishment, as apparently containing not only absurdity, but the most perfect inconsistency of conduct which, I think, has occurred. The sole object, all along, with those entrusted with the guardianship of this metropolis, in removing a nuisance so justly complained of, and about which the news-papers have seemed for many weeks past, has been declared to be the health of the inhabitants at large. For evidencing this, they have had recourse to the College of Physicians, the Incorporation of Surgeons, the Faculty of Advocates, Society of Writers, &c. whose different reports have been uniform, that it was highly expedient to remove from a city, overcharged with filth and nastiness for ages past, a thing so obviously noxious to the health of the citizens, and these different learned bodies have declared their reading, to assist Magistracy in a matter of police so laudable. Now, to remove this nuisance from the place where it is, to a place infinitely more in the heart of the city, and less convenient for the purpose, is truly ludicrous and unaccountable. This being premised, must not every cool and reflecting person suspect, that something, different from the general good of the community, is actuating those whose sacred trust calls them to the superintendence of this business? And will not every one be apt to pronounce, that the health of the inhabitants is sacrificed to the private influence of a few individuals, and the political influence of a numerous Incorporation? I sleep a mile from the Cross, and have no interest, either direct or consequential, in the matter; but I could not refrain from being roused at a thing in which, I humbly apprehend, the honour of a respectable Magistracy is deeply concerned. They, certainly, ought to reconsider the matter, and at least procure the opinions of the Physicians and

Surgeons, what different effect the slaughter-houses, being situated at the North Loch side or Paul's Work, must have on the health of the inhabitants. And it would further be highly proper to consider, whether the lives of the citizens may be in any shape endangered, by driving through the streets the cattle to be slaughtered, to a place vastly more inaccessible than the present houses of slaughter.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

COMMON SENSE.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Jan. 7. Hope, Hodge, from Crail, in ballast.

John, Sheriff, from St. David's, with coals.

Piggy, Macculloch, from Barrowtown, with coals.

Haddington, 3d January 1782.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the

Noblemen and Gentlemen, Freholders, Heirlooms, Trustees of the Turnpikes, and Justices of the Peace of the said County, it was unanimously resolved to OPPOSE the ERECTING A TOLL-BAR, proposed to be placed betwixt Musselburgh and Edinburgh, in case it shall appear to be intended to lay any additional toll upon the inhabitants of East Lothian who shall travel the present road to Edinburgh. For which purpose it was recommended to the Members of Parliament both for the county and burghs, to attend to and oppose the intended bill in every stage thereof; and a Committee was appointed to concert the proper mode of such opposition, procure all necessary information, and correspond with the said members; with power to draw on the cashier of the turnpikes for what money may be necessary. And in obedience to the order of the said meeting, the foreaid resolution is now published in all the Edinburgh news-papers.

JOHN CRAW, Clk.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

A Meeting of the Creditors of ROBERT ROBINSON, late artificer in Edinburgh, is to be held within the Exchange coffeehouse, on Friday the 18th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, when matters of importance will be laid before them.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased CHARLES FREEBURN, late artificer in Edinburgh, and tuckman of the mines of Ilkay, are desired to meet in the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 4th day of February 1782, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to concert measures for bringing his subjects to a sale.

INTIMATION.

To the DEBTORS and CREDITORS of BALD and LAW, late in Company, merchants in Edinburgh.

WHEREAS, upon the 19th day of November last, William Law, one of the partners of the said Company, absconded (whilst the other partner, William Bald, was in the north country), and carried with him cash, goods, bills, and accounts due to the Company, to a considerable amount; and has not since been heard of, notwithstanding the most diligent enquiry has been made for him by Mr. Bald. These are, therefore, intimating, to the debtors of the said Company, not to pay any part of their debts to the said William Law; and to the creditors and correspondents of the Company, and the public in general, not to give him any money or goods upon the credit of the copartnery, which, from this date, is declared to be dissolved. The creditors will please to transmit hotel of their debts to the said William Bald at Edinburgh; and it will be obliging if any person who may have seen, or shall happen to see Mr. Law, will give information thereof to Mr. Bald.

EDINBURGH, 7th Jan. 1782. WILLIAM BALD.

SALE OF WOOD.

UPON Thursday the 17th of January instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon, will be SOLD by public roup, at Tillicoultry, within four miles of Alloa, a considerable quantity of Beech, Ash, Elm, Plane, and other Timber, full grown. — Also to be SOLD, a very large quantity of the TILLICOURTLEY GREAT COAL, to be delivered at the fold at Alloa, at Four Shillings per ton.

For particulars enquire at Thomas Mercer writer, Edinburgh.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE LATE WILLIAM HILL, ESQUIRE'S

ORMSKIRK MEDICINE.

ONE MILES BARTON, having advertised, in several newspapers, a composition of his own, under the above title, and expressly offered, that it is prepared from a receipt given by the late William Hill, Esq; — Mess. HILL and BERRY think it a duty incumbent on themselves, to prevent the public being misled in an affair of so much importance, to declare, That the whole is an absolute fallacy, and without the least foundation in fact whatever; for that the said Miles Barton neither EVER WAS, OR IS possessed of any receipt given by the said William Hill, Esq; for preparing the above Medicine.

THE MEDICINE.

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog, Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs. William Hill and James Berry, Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

At 3d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.

The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no

where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr. Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr. James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is sold, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining an authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

* This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adopted for the Brute Creation, which may be had at above, price 5s. 3d. the dose, with proper directions.

Of said Geo. Reid may be had,

I. PECORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,

FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour. — The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthma, and Consumption, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir John Hill's Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by said GEORGE REID, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balsam of Honey, within those few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholick, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary.

SOLD by GEORGE REID, Printer, Fisher's Land Close, Edinburgh.

Of whom also may be had,

ALL SIR JOHN HILL'S OTHER MEDICINES,

ALAN,

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 5s. the bottle.

M. B. May person, who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10s. 6d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5s. the small, and 10s. the large bottle.

NOTICE

To the DEBTORS of the deceased JAMES SPANKIE, and of the late Copartnery of LAUDER AND SPANKIE, Staymakers in Edinburgh.

THE DEBTORS of Mr Spankie, and of the above Copartnery, are earnestly requested to pay in the sums due by them respectively, betwixt and the term of Candlemas next, to Andrew Bisset, writer, opposite to the Tron-Church, who is fully authorized and empowered to receive and discharge the same.

As the debts are immediately to be collected, those outstanding after the above-term, Mr Bisset has express orders to do diligence for; the trouble and expense of which, it is hoped, will be prevented, as no longer delay can possibly be given.

Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

THE Lands of KIRK TOWNHILL, lying in the parish of Marykirk, and county of Mearns, pleasantly situated on the river of Northesk, about four miles from Montrose. There is a mansion-house, with suitable offices for a Gentleman's family, a good kitchen garden, and some ash and fir wood, full grown. The village of Marykirk (part of the estate) is very conveniently situated for manufactures and bleach-fields. The free rent about 120 l. sterl. gives a vote for a member of Parliament.

Such as incline to purchase, may apply to Mr Carnegie of Charleston, or Mr Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrose.

THE SO-MUCH FAMED

A. SMITH Perfumer, Bridge-street, and R. and E. YAIRS Milliners, Writers Court, Edinburgh; William Coke bookseller, Leith; James Duncan bookseller, Glasgow; J. Gillies bookseller, Perth; T. Slack, at his printing-office, Newcastle; and Mrs Ward, at her printing-office, York.

PETTON'S NERVOUS DROPS.

The very first dose of them (a few drops only), instantly penetrates the inmost recesses of the minutest nerves, darting almost as quick as thought through the whole human system, diffuses kindly warmth and comfort to the weakened limbs and all parts of the body, and affords immediate sensible relief in the most obtinate palsies, numbness, trembling of the nerves, convulsive fits, epilepsy, violent headaches, fits before the eyes, sleepiness, giddiness of the head, hysterical vapours, fainting, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, gout in the stomach, bad digestion, colic, gravel, rheumatism, &c. — accomplishes a perfect cure of all these nervous disorders, and that in persons of either sex or of any age, restoring them to a cheerful habit of body, steady use of the limbs, strengthening the enfeebled joints, muscles, and tendons, to a great degree, as numbers of persons perfectly cured by these transcendent Drops evince. — These Drops may not only be relied on for the certain cure of all nervous diseases, but their superior excellency is such (having still more admirable virtues inherent in them), that they most powerfully affect the sources of almost all diseases incident to the human body (after all other remedies, even the most celebrated, have failed), by promoting an easy circulation of the blood, raising all the fluids from a shrinking, deprised, languishing state. They are agreeable to take, and for safety may be given to the youngest infant. — Price 3s. the bottle.

CHEMICAL DROPS.

Being a speedy cure for coughs, colds, asthma, phthisis, wheezing, shortness of breath, and all sorts of consumptions.

Their virtues vastly exceed any thing that ever was published, or ever known in the whole universe, in the cure of the worst asthma, and consumptions of all sorts, coughs, colics, catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the patient in the most suffocating fit of an asthma, and make a perfect cure in a very short time; for they gently open the breast, immediately give liberty to breathing, without danger of taking cold; they admirably allay the tickling which provokes frequent coughing, and take off the uneasy sensation of acrimonious humours, cleanse the small glands, relax the fibres, and thereby enlarge the capacities of the vessels. Thus they regularly and quickly cure the most obstinate asthma of the longest standing.

They speedily and to admiration cure all sorts of consumptions, ulcers in the lungs, &c. removing all obstructions in the breast and lungs, hoarseness, wheezing, foreheads, shortness of breath, and all usual symptoms which attend the beginnings of consumptions, and if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one which feated. They are exceeding nutritive and strengthening to persons of weakly constitutions — and no other sensible operation than as above mentioned.

And, by parity of reason, this medicine is, and well known to be, the most sovereign medicine in the world for those troublesome spending coughs, which many are severely troubled with night and morning, and also for the chin-cough and hooping-cough in children, having cured thousands. It is so agreeable, and so few drops to a dose, that children may take them with pleasure, and without confinement. — Price 1s. the bottle.

The richest and most powerful Composition in Nature for Beautifying the Face, Neck, and Hands, — the so-much famed, still more and more famed.

ITALIAN WASH-BALL,

of uncommon and unparalleled efficacy, never before published out of London, and differs from all other wash-balls made or sold in England; the only restorative of fading beauty yet published, which clears the complexion beyond comparison, and evidently softens and smooths the skin to an immense degree, keeping it of a pure whiteness and good colour, freeing it of all deformities, at spots, scurfs, pimples, roughness, redness, pits of the small-pox, sun-burnt, &c. They are not of the nature of paint or spirituous washes, which obstruct perspiration, and prey upon the parts to which they are applied, but are innocent and safe as limpid water, promoting the perspiration of these parts, and thereby restore juvenile bloom, raising the complexion from a languid depressed state to one more florid, bright, and sparkling. They are very good for shaving, because of their strengthening, warming, healing, and smoothing nature. They wonderfully strengthen the brain, so as to cure and prevent headaches, and give the razor a peculiar sharpness; may be used without observation at pleasure, but do better with warm water, a pregnant proof of their safety; are agreeable in colour and smell. — Price 1s.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAPPY is the Retrospect of an experienced successful Medicine, the Proprietor begs the attention of his correspondents to observe, that he has relinquished business but that which immediately pertains to the administration of his ANTISCORBHTIC DROPS, and is removed into Soho Square, London, where the poor, afflicted with either the Scury, Gout, Rheumatick, &c. may expect to find the usual friendship they have witnessed for many years at the Dispensary, Mount Row, Westminster Bridge, Surry.

Sothe Square.

FRANCIS SPILSBURY.

N. B. Mr SPILSBURY's excellent Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. with his valuable Drops, may be had in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. each, at Mr C. Elliot bookseller, Edinburgh; W. Sharp, Inveresk; J. Gillies, Perth; E. Wilson, Dunfermline; G. Elliot, Kelso; James Duncan, Glasgow; Mrs Thomson, Aberdeen.

The following Cure deserves the serious attention of those afflicted with the Scurvy, &c.

To Mr Charles Elliot Bookseller, Edinburgh.

SIR,

BETTY HAMILTON, in the parish of St Boswells, begs leave to return you her thankful acknowledgements for the benefit she has received from your charitable distribution of Mr Spilsbury's Antiscorbutic Drops. She had been afflicted with a violent scorbutic disorder for upwards of twenty years, which sometimes rendered her unable to do any kind of business for her subsistence; nor could she find any relief from medicines, till the month of August 1782, when, I being in Edinburgh, in person made application to you, by a certificate from the Minister and Elders of this parish. The benefit she received from the first bottle induced her to make a second application; and in less than three months was perfectly cured, and still enjoys a good state of health.

As she cannot write, she desires me to subscribe to your name, and to give her thanks for your kind distribution.

For BETTY HAMILTON, JOHN LANG.

Loffudden, Nov. 20. 1782.

TO be SOLD by auction to the highest bidder, first stall below the entry to the Exchange, on Wednesday the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

A great variety of HARDWARE GOODS, particularly,

A fine Case of 1½ dozen Silver Knives and Forks enamelled, with 12 dozen Silver Spoons.

Several Cases of Silver, Plated, and Ivory Knives and Forks.

Several very neat sets of Plated Candlesticks.

A plated Branch Candlestick, with Screens for writing.

Some neat new Tea Kitchens.

Two very large handsome Ladies Dressing Boxes.

Two plated Bread-Baskets. — A few fine japanned ditto.

Plated Table Crostie and Tea-Pots.

Some Ladies neat Set Buckles, and Gentlemen's Knee ditto.

A very large Grey Fur for a Ladies Cloak.

The Sale in the evening will continue for a few nights, beginning on Monday at six o'clock.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 2d January 1782.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, in the Excise

Warehouse of Leith, on Friday the 11th of January instant, at one o'clock afternoon.

Several Parcels of BLACK TEA and FOREIGN BRANDY, lately

condemned in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The Goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse

in Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 5th Jan. 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON FRIDAY the 11th of January instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Excise

Warehouse in L E I T H, (pursuant to act of Parliament). The following

Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited,

13 Boxes, containing 973 lb. of BLACK TEA; appraised at 7s. per lib.

1 Bag, containing 20 lb. of ditto; — — — at 6s. 9d. per lib.

10 Ditto, containing 34½ lb. of ditto; — — — at 6s. per lib.

4 Ditto, containing 186 lb. of ditto; — — — at 4s. per lib.

1 Cask, containing 70 lb. of ditto; — — — at 3s. 6d. per lib.

3 Bags, containing 27 lb. of ditto; — — — at 3s. per lib.

3 Ditto, containing 40 lb. of ditto; — — — at 2s. 9d. per lib.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale,

to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Leith, on the day preceding, and

the morning of the day of sale.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THAT large elegant HOUSE facing the General Post-Office, New-

Bridge, Edinburgh, consisting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry,

cellars, water closet, &c. To be entered to immediately, or at Whit-

unday next, with or without two storeys and cellars, that enter from

Halkerton's Wynd. — May be seen from one to two o'clock every day.

HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, AND STABLE to SELL.

TO be SOLD, and entered to Whitunday next,

THAT Large, Elegant, and commodious HOUSE, with the Gar-

den thereto belonging, lying upon the south side of St Andrew's

Square, and presently possessed by the Countess of Errol. As also, the

COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE for six horses, opposite to the garden,

and situated on the south side of St Andrew's Muff-Lane.

SALE of an ELEGANT HOUSE and LANDS

AT INVEREJK.

To be SOLD by private bargain, and entered to immediately,

THAT Large and Elegant MANSION-HOUSE, Offices, Gardens,

and Inclosures, which belonged to, and were possessed by the de-

ceased

LADY EMILIA HALKET,

delightfully situated upon the west side of the village of Inveresk, six

English miles from Edinburgh.

The house is most substantially and genteelly built and finished, and

fit for the immediate reception and accommodation of a large family. It

consists of a kitchen, servants hall, pantries, cellars, &c. on the ground

or sun-floor; a lobby, parlour, two bed-chambers, and closets, on the

first floor; a handsome dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, dress-

ing-room, and bed closets, on the second floor; four good bed-chambers, and bed closets, upon the third floor; and large garrets and lumber-rooms

on the upper floor.

There are also two pavilions in front of the house, each containing a

large bed-chamber, or room, with a fire-place in the upper story, and

rooms for washing, &c. below.

The other offices of every kind are large, and conveniently situated;

the garden and orchard lie beautifully upon the slope to the south-west of the

house, having terras walks and fruit walls down to the river of Esk,

and contain also a great many standard fruit trees of the best kinds.

There are also two well stocked pigeon-houses at the foot of the garden.

The other fields lie partly contiguous to the gardens, and are all com-

pletely inclosed.

The whole may be seen by any who please to call at the house, or at

David Mercer at Inveresk, and will be let at a suitable rent in the mean

time, if not immediately sold. For further particulars, those who intend

to purchase, or to rent the premises, may apply to David Rae, Esq; advocate, Inveresk, or Robert Brown writer, at Mr Rae's house,

Edinburgh.

DISTILLERY AND BREWERY UTENSILS,

WITH THE HOUSES.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Skaithmuir, upon Tuesday the

22d day of January 1782.

The BENEFIT of the remaining years of a LEASE, being Forty-

eight years from Candlemas next, of a rood of land, Scots measure, at

Skaithmuir Miln, with the houses lately built thereon, containing a

commodious Dwelling-house, and convenient houses for carrying on an

extensive Distillery and Brewery business, properly situated, being with-

in half a mile of the harbour of Carron-shore, and the like distance

from Carron Works, in a very thriving and populous part of the coun-

try, and where grain can always be had upon reasonable terms. At

same time, will be SOLD, a complete and substantial Set of Distillery

and Brewery Utensils, little worse than new. The Distillery Singing

Still contains betwixt 4 and 500 gallons, and the other articles in pro-

portion, which will be sold either altogether or separately.

The roup, to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon. For further particu-

lars apply to Peter Henderson writer in Falkirk.